

Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Quarterly Meeting

June 3, 2005

**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
10th Floor Conference Room
451 Seventh Street SW
Washington, DC**

Abstract

At the June 2005 Quarterly Meeting of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Council members continued to discuss ways to increase their level of coordination in 2005 and beyond. The status of the following projects were discussed: the national juvenile justice conference to be held January 9–13, 2006, and its working groups; anticipated additions to the Council membership; the *Inventory of Federally Funded Internet Safety Programs* (forthcoming); special OJJDP coordination funding to federal and practitioner members; current congressional legislation; and OJJDP's initiative on GIS mapping of service areas.

Secretary Alphonso Jackson welcomed the Council to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and spoke on his philosophy about how best to help at-risk young people. Robin Delany-Shabazz was introduced as the new Designated Federal Official to the Council.

Members heard presentations about the following national youth-serving organizations: Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, including its mentoring program for children of prisoners called Amachi; Girl Scouts of the USA, including its Girl Scouts Beyond Bars program, which helps girls maintain their bonds with their incarcerated mothers; Boy Scouts of America, including its Good Turn for America, which supports community service projects related to the basic needs of food, shelter, and health, and its Scoutreach program, which appeals to children from diverse communities; and USDA's 4-H program, including its initiatives in the youth development field and a youth leadership program in Pima County, AZ.

Action items emanating from the Council meeting include the following: identify a liaison from each agency to join the planning subcommittee of the January 2006 national conference and report the name to OJJDP; review each agency budget to see if funding in the form of interagency agreements (IAAs) would be helpful; submit revised and initial budgets, finalize the IAA procedure, and begin using funds to strengthen coordination; and ask the office of legislative affairs in each member agency to share legislative updates with OJJDP. (See page 2 for a complete record of action items.)

Action Items

The following action items emanated from discussions at the June 3, 2005, quarterly meeting:

For federal agency members

- Assist with planning of January 2006 national conference:
 - Identify a liaison from agency to join the planning subcommittee and report the name to Robin Delany-Shabazz.
 - Suggest speakers, panelists, and invitees to Ms. Delany-Shabazz.
 - Promote the conference to own network and constituencies at the local level.
 - Consider how to use the conference as a starting point for future activities.
- Review agency budget to see if funding in the form of IAAs would be helpful.
- Submit revised and initial budgets, finalize the IAA procedure, and begin using funds to strengthen coordination.
- Ask the office of legislative affairs in agency to share legislative updates with Ms. Delany-Shabazz.

For practitioner members

- Assist with planning of January 2006 national conference:
 - Suggest speakers, panelists, and invitees to Ms. Delany-Shabazz.
 - Promote the conference to own network and constituencies at the local level.
 - Consider how to use the conference as a starting point for future activities.
- Identify special programs at the local level that increase coordination among local juvenile justice agencies and agencies that serve youth and report them to Ms. Delany-Shabazz.

Meeting Summary

Call to Order

J. Robert Flores, Vice Chair, Coordinating Council; Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

Mr. Flores called the meeting to order and welcomed Council members, agency staff, and members of the public to the Quarterly Meeting of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and thanked them for attending. Mr. Flores also thanked Matthew Braud and other staff members from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for hosting the June 2005 meeting of the Coordinating Council. He announced that HUD Secretary Alphonso Jackson would address the group. He also expressed his appreciation to Bob Samuels (OJJDP) and members of the Council for developing the agenda for the day's meeting, especially the practitioner members who have become even more involved in the work of the Council. The next quarterly meeting on September 9, 2005, will be held at the U.S. Department of Justice. Thanks went to Bob Samuels for serving as the Acting Designated Federal Official after the departure of Timothy Wight (BJA) and for increasing the level of work carried on between quarterly meetings.

Robin Delany-Shabazz (OJJDP) was introduced as the new Designated Federal Official for the Council. Ms. Delany-Shabazz has worked at OJJDP on many aspects of juvenile justice, most recently on the child protection issues of child abuse and neglect, sexual abuse, pornography, and missing and exploited children. Her skills in building a consensus and moving an agenda forward will help ensure that the Council considers all issues brought to its attention, comes to agreement on tasks to be undertaken, and meets its goals.

Mr. Flores is pleased with the work that the Council has performed, including the sharing of resources and funds among member agencies, and thanked them for their level of attention and staff involvement in the various areas of prevention in the early stages, such as education, health and human services, and job training. He asked that Council members contact Ms. Delany-Shabazz when they have a question or concern and feel free to contact Mr. Flores if the Office of the Administrator can be helpful to them.

***Introduction to Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Alphonso Jackson
Matthew Braud, Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Public Housing and Voucher Programs, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)***

Matthew Braud welcomed Council members and members of the public to the Department of Housing and Urban Development and thanked his co-workers for their assistance in preparing for hosting the meeting. Mr. Braud introduced Alphonso Jackson, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as someone who understands the importance of the Coordinating Council. President George W. Bush, in his nomination for the secretary position, noted that Alphonso Jackson is a man of great integrity and

compassion and one of America's most respected and experienced authorities on housing. At HUD, he has worked to increase homeownership, improve assisted housing, and better serve the nation's most vulnerable. Before coming to HUD, Mr. Jackson administered three large housing projects and had more than 25 years of experience in the field.

Opening Remark

Alphonso Jackson, Secretary, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

HUD Secretary Alphonso Jackson welcomed participants to the Department of Housing and Urban Development and thanked them for coming to the Coordinating Council meeting. He remarked on the strong partnership that has developed between HUD and the Council since the Council's inception 30 years ago and pledged that HUD is committed to taking an active part in the 2006 national juvenile justice conference. He also noted that HUD recently joined the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to launch "Operation Find HUD Kids," an initiative to identify and find missing children who live in HUD-assisted housing.

Secretary Jackson explained that HUD children have a special place in his heart because he was the last of twelve children in a family without means. But his parents—and he—did not question that he would achieve his dream. His parents told him, as he told a young man who came to his office recently, that it "might be madness to live with a dream, but it is total insanity to live without one."

Secretary Jackson was passionate in communicating his belief that when adults talk with children and give them the guidance they are looking for, they can make a difference in their lives.

Mr. Jackson related an incident in a Virginia shopping mall several weeks before the meeting. He and his wife were shocked at the language they heard coming from nearby teenagers. Although his wife cautioned him, he approached the group and asked if he could talk with them in the more relaxed setting of the food court, where he said, "Do you know, whether you intend to or not, that you have intimidated a lot of people in this mall—just by the language you're using and your demeanor?" It appeared that they had no perception of the effect they had on others, and he felt they behaved the way they did because they had not been given guidance. Before they parted, he invited them to visit him in his office at HUD. (To date, one boy has and Secretary Jackson offered him a job at HUD after he completes his senior year.)

The Jacksons discussed the incident when they arrived home and Secretary Jackson noted that he worked by the same philosophy when he ran housing authorities: "I believe that if we are afraid of our youth, if we become intimidated by them, then we are in trouble. Caring adults must help disadvantaged children who are living without a dream and make them understand they are human beings with the same sense of worth as anyone else." To bring that philosophy to life, he asked all senior staff members to spend a day in a public housing development every other month.

Mr. Jackson reminded Coordinating Council members that they have an opportunity to change the quality of life for many young people who have aspirations and hopes. Adults must make sure youth understand that there are people who believe that they can achieve.

(Please visit the Web site of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, www.juvenilecouncil.gov, for a written summary and an audio version of Secretary Jackson's remarks (forthcoming).)

Discussion on Opportunities for Coordination for 2005 and Report on Federally Funded Internet Safety Programs

J. Robert Flores, OJJDP

January 9–13, 2006, national juvenile justice conference. OJJDP is sponsoring a national conference on juvenile justice to be held January 9–13, 2006, in Washington, DC. Mr. Flores invited practitioner members and the agencies represented on the Coordinating Council to actively participate in its planning and implementation. Its main focus will be on the prevention of delinquency but will also include such issues as environmental hazards to children in public housing, disproportionate minority contact, and unaccompanied alien minors, among others.

Mr. Flores asked that each agency on the Council identify within a week a staff member to be a liaison to the conference and part of a planning subcommittee. Each agency can plan up to a *week-long series of 6 to 8 breakout sessions* that bring attendees up to date on topics within that agency's core mission that also relate to the prevention of juvenile delinquency; for example, HUD may plan a session on research on lead poisoning and its relationship to delinquency. OJJDP will provide \$1 million for the logistics and meeting planning so that costs to individual federal agencies will be minimized. Speaker expenses, for example, will be covered.

Additions to the Coordinating Council. A request is being made to add the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA) and Commerce (DOC) to the membership of the Coordinating Council. These agencies, along with the other agencies on the Council, are a familiar and positive presence in local communities and can help juvenile justice agencies serve the needs of children and prevent delinquency. USDA houses many programs that have an impact on children and youth, such as the Women, Children, and Infants (WIC) Program, which provides nutritional information and resources for new mothers; 4-H, which engages 8 million children across the country in 11,000 clubs in hands-on work building leadership skills, mentoring, and improving other aspects of community life; and educational programs supported by land-grant colleges and universities. DOC is involved in, for example, community redevelopment and loans for enhancing local infrastructure. A letter is to be sent to the Attorney General requesting that he ask the president to augment the Council membership.

Update on Internet safety report. A survey has been conducted among the federal agencies on the Coordinating Council on federally funded resources on Internet safety and the results written up in a report, *Inventory of Federally Funded Internet Safety*

Programs, which DOJ is vetting for clearance. Once the report is transmitted to Congress, it will be shared with Council members and posted on the Council Web site, www.juvenilecouncil.gov. OJJDP plans to make the report especially useful to the public by asking agency grantees to identify the risk and protective factors that they address and the types of products they offer and add this information to the Web report.

Special funding of \$100,000 to Council agencies and practitioners. Four member agencies (DOL, SAMHSA within HHS, CNCS, and HUD) have requested—and been approved to receive—\$100,000 each through interagency agreements (IAAs) to enhance their activities related to coordination. Revised budgets for any of these four projects must be received by OJJDP by June 17. Additional agencies have indicated that they would submit initial budgets and must act promptly. Federal agencies that have time-limited funds can request the IAA funding to help extend projects. Ms. Delany-Shabazz will work with agency representatives to complete arrangements for the interagency agreements to fund awards for proposed coordination work. The awards will be announced when finalized. Note: Coordination can occur across agencies other than DOJ. It is expected that agencies will realize significant benefits from coordination and fund their own activities in the future.

Mr. Flores asked practitioner members to bring to the attention of OJJDP and the Coordinating Council special programs at the local level that increase coordination among local juvenile justice agencies and agencies that serve youth.

Current congressional legislation. Mr. Flores asked that each agency member on the Coordinating Council request from their own office of legislative affairs that they share legislative updates with Ms. Delany-Shabazz to give timely advice to OJJDP, the Council, and the cabinet-level staff in all Council agencies. Practitioner members are also urged to share news about legislation at the state and federal levels with Ms. Delany-Shabazz.

Judge Gordon Martin (practitioner) asked what current legislation is important to follow; Mr. Flores noted activity in both the House and Senate on gang legislation and the Violence Against Women Act, along with the Workforce Investment Act. Meeting attendees will be given summaries and legislative schedules of these House and Senate bills. Mr. Flores pointed out that, in fact, almost all legislation is relevant to families, and therefore children and the Council's mission. For example, he asked the Council to consider how it can help those families whose members were killed in Iraq, leaving children without a parent.

A brief chronology of the steps involved in drafting a bill and the points at which federal agencies and the public may provide comments was provided. OJJDP's goal is to ensure that agencies offer their comments on draft legislation in the early stages so that public policies are well crafted with input from local and state networks.

Open discussion regarding the 2006 national conference. The floor was opened to discussion and questions relating to coordination, most especially the 2006 national

conference. Mr. Flores confirmed that all out-of-town speakers' expenses for the conference would be paid by OJJDP or agency partners.

Each agency will also be asked to promote the conference to their networks and constituencies at the local level. Perhaps secretaries of the various federal agencies, not only DOJ, can lend their names to the invitations. Marketing materials are being developed and will be distributed to Council members through their designated conference liaisons. Listserves, e-vites, and other electronic means will be used to promote attendance early in the promotion stages.

Suggestions for speakers, panelists, and invitees should be given to Ms. Delany-Shabazz as soon as possible and at the latest by the end of June. In addition, Ms. Delany-Shabazz will contact Council members, including practitioners, after the quarterly meeting regarding their ideas and questions about the conference.

Dennis Mondoro, who works with the State Advisory Groups, is OJJDP's lead contact for the conference and will be communicating directly with the conference liaison staff person in each federal agency on the Council.

Lorenzo Harrison, Administrator for the Office of Youth Services (DOL), thanked OJJDP and the Council for arranging for William L. Woodruff, OJJDP Deputy Administrator for Policy, and Marilyn Roberts, OJJDP Deputy Administrator for Programs, to speak at a youth conference in South Carolina late in June—a conference that will represent a state version of the national 2006 conference. Leaders from the state's juvenile justice agency, K-12 education system, child welfare system, youth development field, and workforce investment programs will attend and speak, along with the speakers from OJJDP.

Matthew Braud reported that HUD is proposing to develop a model on local collaboration and youth partnerships to be presented at the January 2006 conference. The model is based on youth conferences held at the University of California, Berkeley, to identify healthy communities and community service. Because the focus is on the local level, assistance from practitioner members could be especially helpful. Three cities are being considered for the project: San Francisco, CA, Philadelphia, PA, and Camden, NJ.

Presentations and descriptions of projects from the national conference will be available on the Web, and some sessions will be videotaped and available via satellite teleconferencing.

OJJDP hopes that the national conference will be a starting point for discussion and a kickoff to ongoing activities throughout the year and beyond. Mr. Flores asked the Council to consider how they would like to proceed to build on the conference. Should the Council coordinate conferences throughout the year? How can the Council help promote the highlights of the conference? HUD's model program is a good example of a way to extend the reach of the national conference to the local level.

OJJDP's GIS Mapping of Service Areas Initiative. OJJDP's GIS mapping initiative began 2 years ago and, after receiving extraordinary cooperation from Council members in identifying resources in the field, is moving forward. One of the goals of the project is to have centralized information that local, state, and federal agencies can access via the Web about the youth services available in a local area. Local people will also be able to add information about their services to the system. Mr. Flores thanked the following federal staff for working on the project to date: from DOJ, Richard Morris, Derrick Dolphin, Harvey Ollis, and Frank O'Brien; from HHS, Charles Reynolds; from CNCS, John Foster-Bey and Nathan Dietz; and from HUD, David Chase. Bill Modzeleski from ED will be joining their efforts. The mapping initiative helps fulfill one of the recommendations of the White House Task Force for Disadvantaged Youth by tracking local resources and programs, eliminating duplication, and leveraging programs that are similar. The system is being pilot tested in four cities, and a presentation of the results is planned for the December 2005 meeting of the Council.

Mr. Flores asked that Council members note the action items related to coordination from this quarterly meeting, as listed on page 2 of this summary. He urged that members initiate conversations with colleagues on these issues as soon as they return to their offices.

Review of Working Groups to Address Recommendations of the White House Task Force for Disadvantaged Youth

Robert Samuels, Acting Designated Federal Official for the Council

Mr. Samuels reported that Council members have formed working groups on the following topics to address recommendations of the White House Task Force for Disadvantaged Youth: mentoring, state and local community planning, GIS mapping, job training and reentry, and gang prevention. CNCS is conducting ongoing meetings regarding mentoring and will coordinate with Eric Stansbury (OJJDP) and Ron Ashford (HUD). Matthew Braud and Ron Ashford (HUD) are initiating the state and local community planning task force and invite other agencies to join in. Representatives from DOL, HHS, CNCS, HUD, NIJ, the Urban Institute, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys are cooperating on the GIS mapping working group, as mentioned previously. DOL staffers Richard Morris, Jackie Freeman, Gregg Weltz, and Lorenzo Harrison have formed the job training and reentry working group with support from Tom Murphy (OJJDP). Phelan Wyrick (OJJDP) leads the gang prevention working group with the help of Harry Wilson (HHS) and John Pogash (DHS).

Mr. Samuels thanked all member agencies and staff for their work on the working groups and making progress toward the recommendations of the White House Task Force for Disadvantaged Youth.

How Youth-Serving Organizations Can Help Achieve the Recommendations of the White House Task Force for Disadvantaged Youth
Introductions by Bray Barnes, Practitioner

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America
Michael Hackman, Director of Public Policy

Big Brothers Big Sisters of America (BBBSA) is the oldest and largest youth mentoring organization in America and was founded in 1904 by a criminal court judge, Ernest Coulter, who wanted to stop the revolving door of youth back into his courtroom time and time again. He and 20 of his friends mentored some “young chaps” and developed the first Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) chapter in New York City. The organization currently serves more than 230,000 young people ages 6–18 through 450 affiliates in 5,000 communities nationwide. The mission of BBBS is to help children reach their potential through professionally supported, one-to-one relationships with measurable impact.

BBBS mentoring works. BBBS was the first mentoring organization to conduct an empirical longitudinal study on the impact of mentoring. In 1998, a Public/Private Ventures study showed that BBBS youth mentees (Littles) were—

- 46 percent less likely to begin using illegal drugs.
- 27 percent less likely to begin using alcohol.
- 52 percent less likely to skip school.
- Better able to get along with peers and adults.

In a 1999 study supported by the UPS Foundation, children matched with a school-based mentor improved in the following areas:

- 58 percent improved their school performance.
- 65 percent showed higher levels of self-confidence.
- 55 percent had better attitudes towards school.

The community-based program is the core of all BBBS programs. Volunteers provide Littles with one-to-one time and attention through unstructured outings in their community. Matches meet 2 to 4 times a month, approximately 3 hours per meeting, usually on the weekends. Through these friendships, BBBS adult mentors (Bigs) provide children with the skills to manage everyday challenges, and Bigs experience the joy of helping children discover a world of possibilities and opportunities. Parents bring their children into the community-based program.

In BBBS school-based mentoring, “Bigs in Schools” volunteers meet with their matches in a one-to-one setting under supervised conditions at the Littles’ schools. Matches typically meet once a week for about an hour during the academic year and have access to resources such as computer labs, the school yard, the library, the gym, or a classroom. Teachers identify children who can benefit most from interaction with a caring adult, and parents must give their permission. Bigs in Schools is serving a new set of children and

attracting a new set of volunteer mentors as well and is currently BBBS's second largest program.

A new BBBS program was created to meet the unique needs of children with an incarcerated parent, Mentoring Children of Prisoners. BBBS partners with the faith community and others to recruit, train, match, and supervise volunteers. The goal is to break the cycle of intergenerational incarceration.

A professional staff supports the match. BBBS works closely with parents and guardians to match children with the right Big. Volunteers are screened, trained, and supervised, and matches are supported by professionals to ensure quality and safety.

In fiscal year 2005, the national office of BBBS received \$7 million in a Congressional grant administered by OJJDP to support capacity building. These funds were used to standardize service delivery nationally, provide an information management system to all agencies, and offer matching grants to affiliates, which require local communities to match the federal dollars that pass through the affiliate to them. This dollar-for-dollar match leverages the federal funding, makes local spending more accountable, and promotes long-term sustainability.

The U.S. Departments of Education (Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools) and Health and Human Services (Family and Youth Services Bureau) administer in partnership the President's Mentoring Initiative, which was announced during the 2003 State of the Union Address. The \$450 million, 3-year initiative supports school-based programs and the mentoring of children of prisoners.

BBBS partnerships with executive branch agencies include OJJDP capacity-building grants, ED school-based mentoring grants and training and technical assistance grants, and HHS Mentoring Children of Prisoners Grants.

BBBS's Relationships with the Mentoring Community include the National Mentoring Partnership, National Assembly-National Collaboration for Youth, America's Promise, Freedom Corps, and faith communities.

Amachi Program, Mentoring Children of Prisoners

Mark Scott, Director of Volunteer Partnership, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America

BBBS's Amachi program matches people of faith with children of promise who have an incarcerated parent. Although the Amachi program is new, its faith-based component goes back to the time of Ernest Coulter and the first young chap: Judge Coulter took him to the men's group in his church and asked the men gathered there to stand up if they could be involved in the life of this child. All 20 men stood up.

Amachi is a Nigerian word meaning "who knows but what God has brought us through this child" and was found when "googling" the terms related to the concepts of the program.

In 2003 and 2004, HHS awarded 217 grants around the country, and in the summer of 2004, 100 BBBS agencies implemented Amachi programs.

Currently in the United States, 1.5 million children have a parent who is incarcerated, up from 500,000 in 1991. A U.S. Senate report predicted that 70 percent of those children will go to prison. On any given day, 7.3 million children have a parent in prison, on probation, or on parole. Two-thirds of these children are between the ages of 5 and 14, the ages for which mentoring is an effective intervention. From 15 to 30 percent of children on the BBBS waiting list have incarcerated parents.

BBBS reaches out to mothers in prison. Since 1990, the number of women inmates has grown at an average annual rate of 8.5 percent and has increased 92 percent. The number of women held in local jails has tripled since 1985. In 1998, an estimated 950,000 women were under correctional care. Mothers in prison generally enthusiastically welcome help for their children.

BBBS also reaches out to fathers in prison. Approximately 55 percent of incarcerated men are fathers of children under the age of 18. Thirty-two percent of men in prison have two or more children under the age of 18. On any given day, more than 500,000 fathers are in prison. Fathers' relationships with their children tend to be more strained, however, and they are guarded about the idea of a mentoring program.

BBBS reaches out to caregivers, whoever they are. It usually is Mom when Dad is in prison and Grandma when Mom is in prison. Less than 10 percent of children with incarcerated parents are in foster care; most are living with family members.

In the Amachi program, congregations are partners, not just sources of volunteers. BBBS first meets with the head of the congregation to request support. The pastor, rabbi, or imam then asks the congregation for its support, and volunteers come forward. A congregation member serves as a coordinator for ideally 10 or more mentor volunteers. The volunteers are not alone; they receive support from the head of the congregation, the volunteer coordinator, their fellow volunteers, their fellow congregation members, and finally, from BBBS.

The relationship between BBBS and the congregation is a faith–secular partnership. Faith is a motivating factor, not a requirement. Tutoring or other such services are not provided; the mentoring relationship is a friendship. BBBS trains volunteers not to engage in prohibited activities, such as requiring a child to attend bible study. If a child, however, asks about an issue such as faith, the mentor can tell his or her viewpoint (the ask-tell policy). BBBS also partners with prison fellowship ministries and provides its service delivery system to them.

Sources of funding for the Amachi program have included the Pew Charitable Trusts, BBBS, Annie E. Casey Foundation, OJJDP, HHS, and 400 communities across the U.S.

By the end of March 2005, approximately 3,380 matches have been made in the Amachi program nationally. A study of the matches from Philadelphia Public Schools shows that the average length of a match was 21 months and the longest, 48 months. The Philadelphia analysis of 615 youth presents a positive and consistent picture of academic growth for participants; from the fall of 2002 to the spring of 2004, test scores increased, the number of suspensions decreased, and school attendance increased.

Girl Scouts of the USA

Trina Brooks, Project Manager, Girl Scouts Beyond Bars

All Girl Scout initiatives are based on the four program goals of helping girls—

- Develop to their full potential.
- Relate to others with increasing understanding, skill, and respect.
- Develop a meaningful set of values to guide their actions and provide sound decisionmaking.
- Contribute to the improvement of society.

Girl Scout program initiatives cover a broad range of topics, including environment and nature, science and technology, financial literacy, personal development, health and fitness (which includes violence prevention and mental health), and juvenile justice and violence prevention.

Girl Scout crime prevention and intervention initiatives include Project Anti-Violence Education, begun in 2001 and supported by the Corporation for National and Community Service and U.S. Department of Justice; Girl Scouts Beyond Bars, begun in 1991 and supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Hasbro Children's Foundation; and Girl Scouting in Detention Centers, begun in the late 1980s and supported by the U.S. Department of Justice.

These three crime prevention and intervention initiatives each have a different focus. Project Anti-Violence Education (called "Pave the Way") develops local, female-focused, anti-violence projects. Girl Scouts Beyond Bars is a mother/daughter prison visitation program for girls with incarcerated mothers. (Two councils have Daddy and Daughter Programs for girls to visit their fathers.) Finally, Girl Scouting in Detention Centers is a life skills development program for incarcerated girls; a DOJ grant currently funds 17 councils to implement this program.

Three models of anti-violence programs were tested initially: gang prevention, community service, and conflict resolution (initially, "Talking with TJ," which included Scouts and non-Scouts). Many local councils continued their programs during a gap in federal funding. Local councils are also encouraged to build opportunities to develop resources into the grant so that sustainability is more easily achieved.

The topics covered under Project Anti-Violence Education include violence prevention and intervention—both perpetrator- and victim-focused (conflict resolution, antibullying,

and addressing prejudice and racism), personal safety (dating and domestic violence, sexual abuse, Internet safety, and substance abuse), and emotional safety (“feeling” safe, self-esteem, and healthy living).

Many girls are in detention facilities because they tried to protect themselves from abusive situations, for example, at home. Girl Scouting in Detention Centers helps girls turn their lives around, think differently about their past, and make better decisions in the future. The program focuses on developing self-worth and self-esteem, making healthy decisions, and creating a positive life after incarceration. The topics covered in this program include developing basic life skills, learning new ways to relate to others, anger management, boosting self-worth and confidence, and planning for a different kind of future.

Girl Scouts Beyond Bars (GSBB) was developed by Marilyn Moses (now with the National Institute of Justice) when she was a judge in Baltimore, MD. In 1991, Judge Moses saw before her bench three generations of women from the same family in the span of a week. This spurred her to bring together youth development workers and people working in the juvenile justice system in a demonstration project with the Girl Scout Council of Central Maryland in Baltimore, the National Institute of Justice, and a correctional facility in Maryland.

Currently, 37 Girl Scout Councils across the nation are working to help girls maintain their bonds with their mothers while they are in prison. GSBB is more than a prison drop-off program; after picking up 6–12 girls from their homes and driving them to often distant prisons, volunteers stay with the girls and their mothers, facilitate discussions, and engage in activities; they also work with the girls outside the prison visits. Councils visit prisons at least once a month and gather girls together in their regular troop meetings, along with camping and other special events. Underlying the structured program is the importance of the relationships that are generated.

A life skills curriculum and handbook for adults and volunteers new to the program and funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation will be published shortly. The Hasbro Children’s Foundation has funded a volunteer recruitment and development guide that includes a compendium of “best practices” from local GSBB and other Girl Scout programs.

In the GSBB program, girls discuss the stigma associated with parental incarceration; use the arts to explore and express feelings, fears, and hopes; explore careers; and learn about healthy decisionmaking. Mothers discuss parenting and bonding with their children while behind bars, planning for a different kind of future, and successful postrelease transition.

All Girl Scout program initiatives contain some common components: grants to councils (subgrantees), national and local partnerships, technical assistance to subgrantees (site visits, kindred sessions and conferences, telephone sessions, program materials, program budget management), resource development, program evaluation, and gathering and dissemination of best practices.

Current and future priorities include seeding new and expanding current project sites through grants and technical assistance, sustaining projects beyond funders' grant cycles through technical assistance to councils for procuring statewide funding, using interdisciplinary approaches to explore "tough issues" through the use of the arts as a personal development tool, developing better criteria for model projects and best practices, and finetuning evaluation efforts by consulting with experts and engaging target audiences and youth.

Boy Scouts of America

Willie Iles, National Strategic Initiatives Director

Mr. Iles announced that the Boy Scouts of America is celebrating its 95th anniversary; the Cub Scouts, its 75th anniversary. BSA counts 4.8 million young people involved in its programs and 1.2 million volunteers among its resources, along with more than 50 million living alumni. The mission of the Boy Scouts of America is to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices over their lifetimes by instilling in them the values of the Scout Oath and Law. The primary programs and services of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), including Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Venturing, are successful and proven programs that can be adapted to meet the needs of local communities.

All Boy Scout programs have the common denominator of a community service component, and in response to needs expressed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the Boy Scouts took on homelessness and hunger. Good Turn for America, a multiyear initiative to support community service projects related to food, shelter, and health needs, adheres to the philosophy of President John F. Kennedy who famously said, "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country." The American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Habitat for Humanity recently were brought to the table to help reach the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's goal of having an emergency preparedness kit in 30 percent of America's homes.

New initiatives include working with new populations and new partners. BSA is aware of the need to more actively promote scouting to the Hispanic community and is considering soccer as a way to provide access. BSA recently launched a 3-year initiative with General Motors to recruit at-risk young people into scouting with the help of its advertising department. Wal-Mart has agreed to teach young people about cast fishing in its 3,100 stores.

Research projects include a volunteer outcome study to help understand why people do and do not volunteer. Another BSA study of the values of Americans was released recently, which shows that BSA needs to broaden its focus beyond the boy-and-father relationship to other relationships within the family.

In 2006, BSA will launch a Report to the State in every state in the country. The report is the result of reviewing each state strategic plan to see how BSA can help them reach their service learning goals. In 1997, as part of America's Promise, the Boy Scouts of America

gave back 212 million community service hours to the community. Mr. Iles believes that the Boy Scouts of America is ultimately judged by how well it serves the nation's neediest people.

Ethan Draddy, Scout Executive, Jersey Shore Council

Ethan Draddy thanked the Coordinating Council for the opportunity to speak at its quarterly meeting and noted that Bray Barnes, the Council member who invited Mr. Draddy to speak, was an Eagle Scout in his youth and is now a distinguished Eagle Scout volunteer.

Mr. Draddy serves the Boy Scouts along the Jersey shore, which contains some of the most diverse counties in America and includes 15,000 scouts and volunteer adults.

Mr. Draddy introduced his colleague from the audience, Joe Yeoman, President of Teamsters Local 331 of Atlantic City and Pleasantville, NJ, and Vice Chairman of the Teamsters National Black Caucus, who is a charter partner and sponsor of Teamsters Local Boy Scout Troop 331 in Pleasantville, NJ. Without Mr. Yeoman, Troop 331 would not exist. In the coming weekend, Mr. Yeoman will join the Scout Camporee in Atlantic City in collaboration with the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is partnering with the Boy Scouts and reaching out to other organizations to bring in mentors for the Boy Scouts.

He also introduced Joe Spellman, a professional scout, who works with volunteer board members and leaders in New Jersey. Mr. Spellman promotes scouting to parents, school children, community leaders, and elected officials largely because he was *not* a scout as a youngster and now knows what he had missed.

A videotaped presentation about the activities of the Boy Scouts Jersey Shore Council was shown. A Boy Scout narrator stated that the Jersey Shore Council recently was named one of the top councils nationally for balanced membership growth—growth for Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Venture Scouts as well as for Exploring and Learning for Life. Their Boy Scout summer camp has seen a 35-percent increase in attendance. These and other achievements led to its being named a National Quality Council for the first time in many years. Images of scouts engaged in scores of scouting activities followed. Mr. Draddy related profiles about several individual scouts and scoutmasters from diverse cultures who have gained important life skills and experiences through the council's Scoutreach program. Several hundred scouts participate in Jersey Shore's Scoutreach, a cost-intensive program that sometimes requires paid leadership, trips, and uniforms.

4-H, USDA Cooperative Extension Service

Cathann Kress, Director, Youth Development, National 4-H Headquarters

Cathann Kress thanked the Coordinating Council for the opportunity to speak and also for the invitation to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to become a member of the Coordinating Council.

When President Abraham Lincoln created USDA in 1862 he referred to it as “the peoples’ department” and mandated that it increase the quality of life for American citizens through education and knowledge.

4-H is an American idea: creating greater opportunity for youth and connecting them to their communities. More than 100 years ago, adults were not receptive to attempts to teach them about the research coming out of land-grant colleges. Educators changed their focus and started junior naturalist clubs where children were led by example and learned by doing.

The essential elements of 4-H are Heart, Hands, Head, and Health. These four elements can be stated in different terms when discussing 4-H as a youth development program:

- Belonging (Heart). Building a positive relationship with a caring adult in an inclusive and safe environment.
- Mastery (Hands). Engaging in learning and providing opportunities for mastery.
- Independence (Head). Seeing oneself as an active participant in the future and seizing opportunities for self-determination.
- Generosity (Health). Valuing and practicing service for others.

USDA’s 4-H Youth Development program has a unique public-private partnership that operates at community, county, state, and national levels. It serves as a resource for thousands of communities in every county, state, and territory across the country and is a model for programs worldwide. The 4-H program reaches 8 million young people in the United States and at military bases across the world. The organization partners with 3,500 professional educators and 640,000 volunteer leaders.

The first mission of 4-H is to translate cutting-edge research in science, engineering, and technology from 105 state land-grant colleges and universities to improve the quality of life of the nation’s young people. 4-H has expanded from cows and corn to GIS and GPS (geographic information systems and global positioning systems). It helps young people create 911 systems in rural communities and hydroponic gardens on rooftops in the Bronx. Other important focus areas in 4-H are (1) health and nutrition and (2) engaging young people in their communities and citizenship activities. Many land-grant institutions have centers or institutes for youth development or family studies, which can serve as important resources for local programs.

At the local level, 4-H educators work collaboratively with many agencies, such as OJJDP, DOD, DOE, DOL, ED, National Collaboration for Youth, National Academy of

Sciences, NASA, HHS, and Helping America's Youth (First Lady's Initiative). 4-H also partners and provides grant funding to the Girl Scouts and Future Farmers of America and partners with Boys and Girls Clubs, Big Brothers Big Sisters, Junior Achievement, and Girls, Inc.

The national 4-H program helps to build the capacity of the youth development field in the areas of best practices (with the searchable database, Programs of Distinction) and professional development curriculums (with credentialing for afterschool professionals and youth development degree programs). The National 4-H Curriculum Collection brings cutting-edge research from land-grant universities to practitioners in all afterschool programs, not just 4-H programs. Youth development is not an academic field of its own; therefore, 4-H shares its research database to make connections among researchers in fields such as adolescent psychology, education, and social work. CYFERNet (Children, Youth and Families Education and Research Network), part of the Children, Youth and Families at Risk Initiative, contains educational resources and research regarding at-risk situations.

The Family Science and Human Development Program supports the strengthening of families and youth through parent education, work and family life, family preparedness and safety, family caregiving, and marital and couple relationships. Programs such as Youth Adult Partnerships, Youth in Governance, and Youth Leadership Academy can be adapted to include more youth in decisionmaking roles in youth courts and juvenile justice programs and shared with local juvenile justice collaborations. (Youth help guide the 4-H program through the National 4-H Youth Directions Council, which also plans the annual national 4-H conference for youth.)

4-H understands the importance of holding programs accountable for results. It maintains an evaluation database and helps to build capacity for evaluation among local frontline youth development workers and young people themselves.

Programs that care for special target populations include the Children, Youth and Families at Risk (CYFAR) Project, a competitive grant program that dispenses \$8 million annually in seed funds for 3- to 5-year projects for early childhood and school-age youth, teens, and parents and families. Other programs include Native American projects, 4-H Military Partnership, Rural Youth Opportunities, and competitive grants to 4-H and other youth organizations, such as the Girl Scouts.

Pima County Power of Youth Project

Julie Adamcin, Extension Agent, 4-H Youth Development, University of Arizona

Ms. Adamcin described the Pima County Power of Youth Project, which was funded by a grant from Arizona's Juvenile Justice Division and funneled to Weed and Seed communities in Pima County. Extension agents in Pima County were approached by a Tucson Weed and Seed Coordinators and former 4-H volunteer who worked with low income members in her community, and the program was developed. Tucson area agencies cooperating in the project, in addition to USDA's Cooperative Extension

Service and the Weed and Seed program, include the police department, parks and recreation, and AmeriCorps.

The goal was to empower youth to become active partners in three Weed and Seed communities in Tucson using the time-tested 4-H model of learning by doing. The program planners believe that youth are highly effective community change agents who lead by example and are transformed by the experience. The plan was to train 60 high school students (20 for each community) to each serve as mentors to 2 middle school youth. These were small goals that could be accomplished in 18 months with the relatively small sum of \$43, 000. After 18 months the program expected to see decreases in risky behaviors and increases in life skills, involvement in their community, and other positive behaviors, such as serving as members of or attending community councils and sharing their skills with others.

The staff brought together many of the 4-H programs that had been developed in other counties or states or even at the national level—those that built skills in leadership, character, citizenship, and public speaking. Later, they added the Health Rocks program, which combines health education with leadership and citizenship opportunities.

The evaluation component is based on the Arizona 4-H Life Skills program, a Web-based evaluation that allowed them to tailor evaluation instruments for different parts of the program and compare results among similar programs. The Arizona 4-H Life Skills evaluation targets decisionmaking, leadership, the wise use of resources, communication, healthy lifestyle choices, accepting differences, self-responsibility, and useful and marketable skills. (Go to <http://cals-cf.calsnet.arizona.edu/state4h/lifeskills/index.html> for more information.)

The program was begun late in the summer of 2004, and life skills among the participants have already increased. Youth have participated in the program for 9 months and taken active roles in the community, including building conferences, festivals, and fiestas. Two teens and two adults were trained in the 4-H Health Rocks program and they have shared their knowledge with eight younger students. Members of Toastmasters International, a public speaking program, are continuing to be active in community service programs. Soon the program will have a model for other counties to use so that collaboration with juvenile justice programs becomes statewide.

In Southern Arizona, representatives from the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Big Brothers and Big Sisters, and other organizations meet at a standing monthly lunch; currently they are working together on joint grant applications. A few years ago, Pina County 4-H hosted a joint leadership camp, “TACO:” Teens Accepting Challenges and Opportunities,” with these groups.

Closing Remarks

J. Robert Flores, OJJDP

Mr. Flores thanked the speakers for their presentations. He then presented certificates of appreciation to Matthew Braud (HUD) for his assistance in hosting the June 2005 meeting, Lorenzo Harrison, (DOL) for his assistance in hosting the December 2004 meeting, and Timothy Wight for his role as a previous Designated Federal Official for the Council. A certificate also will be sent to Sigrid Melus for her assistance in hosting the March 2005 quarterly meeting at the U.S. Department of Education.

The next Council meeting will be held at the U.S. Department of Justice on September 9, 2005, when interagency agreements and other collaborations will be announced. CNCS will host the December 2, 2005, meeting. Mr. Flores thanked Council members and other participants for attending and adjourned the meeting at 12:40 p.m.

Attendees

Federal Agency Members

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

J. Robert Flores, Vice Chair, Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

For John P. Walters, Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy
Tad Davis, Assistant Deputy Director, Demand Reduction

U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)

For Elaine L. Chao, Secretary of Labor
Lorenzo Harrison, Administrator, Office of Youth Services

U.S. Department of Education (ED)

For Margaret Spellings, Secretary of Education
Paul Kesner, Director, State Programs, Office of Safe Schools and Drug-Free Schools

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

For Michael Leavitt, Secretary of Health and Human Services
Barbara Broman, Deputy to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Human Services Policy

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Alphonso Jackson, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Matthew P. Braud, Special Assistant, Office of Public Housing and Voucher Programs

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

For Michael J. Garcia, Assistant Secretary, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
John Pogash, National Juvenile Coordinator, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)

For David Eisner, Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service
Robert Grimm, Jr., Director, Research and Policy Development

Practitioner Members

Bray Barnes, Attorney/Consultant, Toms River, NJ

Larry Brendtro, President, Reclaiming Youth International, Lennox, SD

William L. Gibbons, District Attorney General, Memphis and Shelby County District Attorney General's Office, Memphis, TN

Michael Mahoney, Chairman, Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Cassopolis, MI

Gordon A. Martin, Jr., Associate Judge (retired), Newton Centre, MA

Victor Rodriguez, Chief of Police, City of McAllen Police Department

Federal Agency Staff

Corporation for National and Community Service

Research and Policy Development

John Foster-Bey, Senior Advisor

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

4-H Youth Development, University of Arizona

Julie Adamcin, Extension Agent

Youth Development, National 4-H Headquarters

Cathann Kress, Director

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Indian Health Service

Jennifer Johnston, Emerging Leader

Judith Thierry, MCH Coordinator

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HOPE VI Community and Supportive Services

Ron Ashford, Director

Maria Queen, Grants Manager

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

Darren Cruzan, National Program Coordinator, Bureau of Indian Affairs

U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

Drug Enforcement Administration

Barbara Wetherell, Senior Prevention Program Manager, Office of Congressional and
Public Affairs, Demand Reduction Program

Office of Justice Programs

Cheri Nolan, Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Catherine Sanders, Public Affairs Specialist/Speech Writer, Office of Communications

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Robin Delany-Shabazz, Designated Federal Official for the Council

Deane Dougherty, Program Manager

Donnie LeBoeuf, Special Assistant to the Administrator

Dennis Mondoro, Region II Chief

Robert M. Samuels, Acting Designated Federal Official for the Council

Lauren Schuette, Intern
Kerri Strug, Intern
Elizabeth Wolfe, Program Manager, State Relations Assistance Division

Task Force for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives
Steven McFarland, Director

U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia
Laura Cordero, Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney, External Affairs

U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)
Office of Youth Services
Richard Morris, Workforce Development Specialist

White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)
Barbara Spencer, Policy Analyst

Other Attendees

Trina V. Brooks, Program Manager, Girl Scouts Beyond Bars, Girl Scouts of America

Meagan Cahill, Research Associate, The Urban Institute

Ethan Draddy, Scout Executive, Jersey Shore Council, Boy Scouts of America

Michelle D. Duhart, Consultant/Trainer, Communities That Care, Channing Bete Co.,
Inc.

Michael Hackman, Director of Public Policy, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America

Willie Iles, Jr., National Director, Strategic Initiatives Group, Boy Scouts of America

Kimberlee LaGree Ross, Public Sector Grants Manager, World Vision

Mark Scott, Director, Volunteer Partnership, Big Brothers Big Sisters of America

Marsha Semmel, Director for Strategic Partnerships, Institute of Museum and Library
Services

Joseph J. Smith, Substance Abuse Funding Week

Joseph Spellman, Scoutreach Director, Boy Scouts of America

Dennis L. White, Research Scientist, Hamilton Fish Institute, The George Washington
University

Julie Whitman, Program Director, Teen Victim Initiatives, National Center for Victims of Crime

Joseph Yeoman, President, Teamsters Local Union No. 331, Pleasantville, NJ